

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 44. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1816.

[Vol. 30.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUS-
INESS, transacted.
8th Cincinnati, February 19—

KENTUCKY ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1817,
Is just published and for sale at this Office,
By the gross, dozen, or single.
Orders from a distance will be strictly at-
tended to.

Medical Lectures.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered in
the town of Lexington, during the ap-
proaching season, upon the following sub-
jects, to wit:
On the theory and practice of Medicine—
By Doctor James Overton.
On Anatomy and Surgery—By Doctor B. W.
Dudley.
On Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and
Children—By Dr. W. H. Richardson.
On Chemistry—By Dr. James Blythe.
The Lectures will be commenced on the
foregoing branches, on the 2d Monday of No-
vember next 41—

Just Received,

From New-York,
AND for sale next door to the Lexington In-
surance Company, an elegant assortment of val-
uable BOOKS, comprising
**Classical, Historical and Miscella-
neous Works,**
which will be disposed of on moderate and accom-
modating terms. Library companies and Book-
sellers supplied at the usual deductions.
A few sets of select BRITISH CLASSICS,
in various elegant and plain binding, and in cases.
Lexington, October 7. 41—4

Dancing School

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that his
DANCING SCHOOL will be opened on Friday
the 18th of October, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house,
corner of Jordan's Row and Main-street, where he
proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its
various branches, with a variety of new and fashionable
cotillions.
Persons desirous of being instructed are requested
to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store, Mill-
street, or to John Darrac at Mr. Wickliff's tavern.
An Evening School will be opened for a limited
number of young gentlemen on an immediate ap-
plication—this time would not permit him otherwise
to attend.
Regular PRACTISING HALLS will be estab-
lished as soon as his pupils are sufficiently instructed.
October 7. 41

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. Those in-
debted to the firm are requested to come forward
and pay their respective balances; and those hav-
ing demands against them, to bring forward their
accounts for settlement.
JOHN FRY,
W. CARSON.
August 1, 1816. 34—

Journeyman Taylors.

WANTED immediately five or six JOURNEY-
MEN TAYLORS, to whom the following lib-
eral wages will be given, viz:
For making plain dress coat, \$4 00
Plain pantaloons, 1 50
Waist-Coat, 1 25
Extra work paid for; and all other in the same
proportion.
Journeyman Taylors wishing to meet with em-
ployment, will meet with a steady seat.
DANIEL MINTOSH.
Nashville, Sept. 24, 1816. 41—41

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establish-
ment are happy in announcing to the pub-
lic that their Buildings are completed and their
Machinery in full operation.
They are ready to receive orders for all kinds
and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASI-
MERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS,
BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FEL-
TINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS
&c. Also every description of PRINTING,
WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE
BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING
PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and
BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any
description or to imitate any colour and qual-
ity at short notice.
Having spared no labour or expense in pro-
curing the best Machinery and Workmen in
this country and from Europe, the proprietors
are confident that every article of their manu-
facture shall be equal in quality to any im-
ported from Europe or manufactured in the United
States.
In consequence of their having on hand a
large stock of wool, the proprietors do not
wish to receive more at present, but will want
all they can obtain in a few months, for which
they will give the highest prices paid in any
part of America. They will however at all
times exchange the goods of their Manufactory
for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling
stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will
please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D.
RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1816. 36

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below
Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner
of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the
whole containing 200 feet front on Water
street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street;
this ground will be so divided as to make
Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more
agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger
lots.

One-third of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand—on the balance, a liberal
credit will be given of one, two and three
years. The title is unexceptionable, the situ-
ation on one of the most improving streets in
Lexington.—Apply to
**WILLIAM MACBEAN, or
JOHN WIGGLESWORTH.**
June 20, 1816. 26—tf

IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above es-
tablishment, hopes by his attention to merit
a continuation of the support that has been so
liberally given to the house, particularly by
travellers. JABEZ YIGUS.
August 5, 1816. 33—

NEW GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD
Has just received from Philadelphia, and is
now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexing-
ton, an elegant assortment of Merchandise,
which he is determined to sell low, wholesale
or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and
many India goods that have been very scarce
for some time past—such as Senslows, Lute-
strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and
figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an
elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to
the season.
May 10, 1816. 20—tf

ANDREW STANTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise,
in that commodious brick building on
Main-street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis San-
ders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will
dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, coun-
try produce, plank, scantling, &c.
Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at
the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of
Wheat and shelled Corn—Sine is now grinding,
and the highest price will be given, delivered
at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase
or sale of produce and merchandise, or any
other business, in the Commission line, he
flatters himself his long experience, and ex-
tensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in
the best manner, all those who may please to
favor him with their commands.
27—tf Lexington, June 22, 1816.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON.

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition
to their former assortment, and now opening at
their Store on Main street, opposite the Court
House Lexington,
A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**French, British & India
Goods,**
Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on
the most reduced prices for Cash.
June 4, 1816. 24—tf

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
ders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines
just finished for sale, also two Turnstiles of 75
spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Ro-
ving frame &c. 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads
each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be
warranted to perform as well as any ever made in
this country, and not inferior to those made in the
eastern states; they will be sold altogether or sepa-
rately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for
young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and
Tallow, &c. &c. &c.
THOMAS STUDMAN.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18—tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are de-
sired of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen
and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable
them to manufacture the important article of fine
Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and
might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of
the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt
the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz:
to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a
place convenient for the purpose, and in which are
deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in ev-
ery large family.—At the end of the year your rag
bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum
for pin-money, and greatly aid the important man-
ufactures of your state.
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached
Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for
coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—tf

For Sale

IN the vicinity of Lexington, 4 or 5 first rate
MILCH COWS, with fine young Calves,
also an English Heifer and Bull Calf, from a
strain equal to any in the state. They will all
be sold reasonable for cash.
Inquire of the Printer.
June 28, 1816. 27—tf

Weaving.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the
public, that he has removed to one of widow
Russell's houses in Jefferson-Street, where he con-
tinues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask
and Diaper figured Carpets, Counterpanes, Double
Coverlids, Burlyes, Husbabacks, Satinets, &c. &c.
26—tf
GEORGE THOMSON.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from William Mitchell, of Mont-
gomery county, some time since, a negro man by
the name of DAVID, of a yellow complexion, about
thirty years of age, of middle size. This negro
has a wife at the widow McLain's, on South Ek-
lun, and is supposed to be loitering about in the
neighborhood. He was formerly the property of
Willis Price. Whoever will take up said ne-
gro, and deliver him to me in Fayette county, near
Sanders' Factory, shall be entitled to the above re-
ward.
October 15, 1816. 43—tf
GEORGE COLVERT.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF
Parker & Graves
IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent—
All debts due to or from the late concern, will be
settled by William W. Graves.
JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17—

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh
supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the
present and approaching seasons, consisting of—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Queens } } Wines } } Young Hyson } }
Glass & } } Also } } Brandy } }
China } } } } Imperial } }
NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. BORLAND.

(No. 47, Main-Street Lexington.)
Has just received and opened an extensive
assortment of
FRESH DRY GOODS.

Among which are the following articles:

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,
A great variety of CALICOES,
CAMBRICS,
Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do.
Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,
Figured do. do. do.
Elegant worked muslin ROBES,
Variety Gingham
Do. HANDKERCHIEFS,
Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINENS,
5 qrs. do. SHEETINGS,
Plain and changeable SILKS,
Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS,
DIMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and
Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kidd GLOVES,
SATINETTS, VIGNONETS, domestic Ging-
hams and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY
ARTICLES, &c. &c.
The above goods were purchased in New
York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be
sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited
to call and examine for themselves.
Lexington, May, 18. 21—tf

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette
printing-office, where I carry on my business in its
several branches of SADDLERY & MILITARY
ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my
grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the
distinguished patronage I have received from them.
My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-
commodation.—I feel confident that with the aid
of some of the best workmen and a constant supply
of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render
ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour
me with their applications by order or otherwise.
JOHN BRYAN.

Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles
which is for the most part a just and general one, and
is really a great grievance to those who have much
riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-
larly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-
medy the evil.—I can with confidence assure the
public that I have accomplished it—I have project-
ed a plan which is by means of strong and well tem-
pered steel springs, so constructed as to support the
saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &
horse, than saddles made in the common way or any
other that I have ever seen, can possibly do.
The plan is entirely different from the English elastic
saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and
also from those with wire springs, and I conceive
much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,
and the tree not being put out of its original form,
will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys,
which is complained of in these saddles with spring
bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its
vicinity, have these saddles now in use, and but one
sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of
their superiority.—The invention is equally as ap-
plicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-
son desirous of purchasing these easy saddles, is at
liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their
ease for themselves. In point of durability I will
warrant them equal to any other saddles, and supe-
rior to most.
I have obtained a Patent from the United
States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of
patent rights to Saddlers, for other countries or
states.—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs
ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model
to work by, and will give the necessary instructions.

J. BRYAN

Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of differ-
ent sizes and of the best quality, which he will
sell low for cash. He has lately received from
Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which en-
ables him to furnish
Stills and Boilers
Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also
continues to carry on the
TINNING BUSINESS,
as usual—
Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS
would be employed, to whom the highest
wages will be given.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7—tf



From the Kingston, (Jamaica) Royal Gazette,
Aug. 10.

THREE FINGERED JACK.

The following account published by Dr.
Mosely in his treatise on sugar, of the combat
between John Reeder and Three-Fingered
Jack, a notorious runaway, which took place
on the 27th January, 1831, near Mount Libanus,
in St Thomas in the east, will be read it
is presumed, with some interest, on ac-
count of his recent death. John Reeder re-
ceived the reward of one hundred pounds of-
fered by the proclamation of major-general
John Dalling, governor of this island, and af-
terwards had an annual stipend of twenty-five
pounds, which was increased of late years to
thirty pounds, and paid under the poll-tax
law.

Formerly there was no regular method of
treating the gaws in the West-Indies. It was
thought to be a disorder that would have its
course, and if interrupted, that it would be
dangerous. It was then the custom, when a
negro was attacked with it, to separate him
from the rest, and send him to some lonely
place by the sea-side, to bathe, or into some
provision ground, or plantain-walk, where he
could act as a watchman, and maintain him-
self, without any expense to the estate, until
he was well; when he was brought back to the
sugar-work.

But this rarely happened. A cold, damp,
smoky hut, for his habitation; snakes and
lizards his companions; crude, viscid food,
and bad water, his only support; and shunned
as a leper; he usually sunk from the land of
the living.

But some of these abandoned exiles lived, in
spite of the common law of nature, and sur-
vived a general imitation of their muscles,
ligaments, and osteology: became also hide-
ously white in their woolly hair and skin;
with their limbs and bodies twisted and turn-
ed, by the force of the distemper, into shock-
ing grotesque figures, resembling woody ex-
crescences, or stumps of trees—or old Egypt-
ian figures, that seems as if they had been
made of the ends of the human and begin-
nings of the brutal form; which figures are,
by some antiquaries, taken for gods, and by
others for devils.

In their banishment, their huts often be-
came the receptacles of robbers and fugitive
negroes; and as they had no power to resist
any who chose to take shelter in their hovels,
they had nothing to lose and were forsaken by
the world; a tiger would hardly molest them.
Their desperate guests never died.

The host of the hut, as he grew more mis-
shapen, generally became more subtle: this
we observe in England in crooked, scrophu-
lous persons; as if nature disliked people's
being both cunning and strong.

Many of their wayward visitors were deeply
skilled in magic, and what we call the black
art, which they brought with them from Af-
rica; and, in return for their accommodation,
they usually taught their landlord the myste-
ries of sigils, spells and sorcery; and illumina-
ted him in all the occult science of *Obi*.

These ugly, loathsome creatures, thus be-
come oracles of woods & unfrequented places;
and were resorted to secretly, by the wretched
in mind, and by the malicious for wicked pur-
poses.

Obi and gambling, are the only instances, I
have been able to discover, among the natives
of the negro land in Africa, in which any effort
at combining ideas has ever been demon-
strated.

The science of *obi* is very extensive.
Obi, for the purposes of bewitching people,
or consuming them by lingering illness, is
made of grave dirt, hair, teeth of sharks, and
other creatures, blood, feathers, egg-shells,
images in wax, the hearts of birds, and some
poisonous roots, weeds, and bushes, of which Eu-
ropeans are at this time ignorant; but which
were known for the same purposes, to the an-
cients.

Certain mixtures of these ingredients are
burnt, or buried very deep in the ground; or
hung up a chimney; or laid under the thresh-
hold of the door of the party to suffer; with
incantation songs or curses, performed at mid-
night, regarding the aspect of the moon. The
party who wants to do the mischief, is also
sent to burying grounds, or some secret place,
which spirits are supposed to frequent, to in-
voke his dead parents to assist him in the
course.

A negro, who thinks himself bewitched by
obi, will apply to an *obi-man* or *obi-woman*, for
cure.

These magicians will interrogate the pa-
tient, as to the part of the body most afflicted.
This part they will torture with pinching,
drawing with gourd or calabashes, beating
and prising. When the patient is exhausted
with this rough magnetising, *obi* brings out an
old rusty nail, or piece of bone, or an ass's
tooth, or the jaw-bone of a rat, or a fragment
of a quart bottle, from the part; and the pa-
tient is well the next day.

The most wrinkled and most deformed *Obi-
men* magicians are most venerated. This was
the case among the Egyptians and Chaldeans.

In general, *obi-men* are more sagacious than
obi-women in giving or taking away diseases;
and in the application of poisons. It is in their
department to blind pigs and poultry, and
lame cattle.

It is the province of the *obi-women* to dispose
of the passions. They sell foul winds for in-
constant mariners; dreams and phantasies for
jealousy; vexation and pain in the heart, for
perfidious love; and for the perturbed, im-
patient and wretched, at the tardy acts of
time, to turn in prophetic fury to a future
page in the book of Fate, and amaze the rav-
ished sense of the tempest-tossed querent.

Laws have been made in the West-Indies to
punish the *obian* practice with death; but they
have had no effect. Laws, constructed in the
West-Indies, can never suppress the effect of

ideas, the origin of which is in the centre of
Africa.

I saw the *obi* of the famous negro robber
Three-Fingered Jack, the terror of Jamaica in
1780 and 1781. The Maroons who slew him
brought it to me.

His *obi* consisted of the end of a goat's horn,
filled with a compound of grave dirt, ashes,
the blood of a black cat, and human fat: all
mixed into a kind of paste. A black cat's
foot, a dried toad, a pig's tail, a slip of parch-
ment of kid's skin, with characters marked in
blood on it, were also in his *obian* bag.

These, with a keen sabre, and two guns,
like *Robinson Crusoe*, were all his *obi*; with
which and his courage in descending into the
plains, and plundering to supply his wants,
and his skill in retreating into difficult fast-
nesses, commanding the only access to them,
where none dared to follow him, he terrified
the inhabitants, and set the civil power, and
the neighboring militia of that island, at defiance,
for two years.

He had neither accomplice nor associate—
There were a few runaway negroes in the
woods near Mount Libanus, the place of his
retreat; but he had crossed their foreheads
with some of the magic in his horn, and they
could not betray him. But he trusted no one.
He scorned assistance. He ascended above
Spartacus. He robbed alone; fought all his
battles alone; and always killed his pursuers.

By his magic, he was not only the dread of
the negroes, but there were many white peo-
ple, who believed he was possessed of some
supernatural power.

In hot climates females marry very young a
and often with great disparity of age. Here
Jack was the author of many troubles; for
several matches proved unhappy.

"Give a dog an ill name, and hang him."

Clamours rose on clamours against the cru-
el sorcerer; and every conjugal mishap was
laid at the door of Jack's magic spell of *tying
the knot* on the wedding day.

God knows poor Jack, had sins enough of
his own to carry; without loading him with
the sins of others. He would sooner have
made a median cuildron for the whole island,
than disturb one lady's happiness. He had
many opportunities; and, though he had a
mortal hatred to white men, he was never
known to hurt a child, or abuse a woman.

But even Jack himself was born to die.

Allured by the reward offered by governor
Dalling, in a proclamation dated the 12th De-
cember, 1780, and by a resolution which fol-
lowed it, of the house of assembly, two ne-
groes, Quashee and Sam, both of Scott's Hall,
Marion-town, with a party of their townsmen,
went in search of him.

Quashee, before he set out on the expedi-
tion, got himself christened, and changed his
name to James [John] Reeder.

The expedition commenced; and the whole
party had been creeping about in the woods
for three weeks, and blockading, as it were,
the deepest recesses of the most inaccessible
part of the island, where Jack, far remote from
all human society, resided, but in vain.

Reeder and Sam, tired with this mode of
war, resolved on proceeding in search of his
retreat, and taking him, by storming it, or per-
suing in the attempt.

They took with them a little boy, a proper
spirit, and a good shot, and left the rest of the
party.

These three, whom I well knew, had not
been long separated, before their cunning eyes
discovered, by impressions among the weeds
and bushes, that some person must lately have
been that way.

They softly followed these impressions,
making not the least noise. Presently they
discovered a smoke.

They prepared for war. They came upon
Jack before he perceived them. He was resting
plantains, by a little fire on the ground at
the mouth of a cave.

This was a scene, not where ordinary actors
had a common part to play.

Jack's looks were fierce and terrible. He
told he would kill them.

Reeder, instead of shooting Jack, replied,
that his *obi* had no power to hurt him; for he
was christened; and that his name was no
longer Quashee.

Jack knew Reeder; and as if paralyzed, he
left his two guns remaining on the ground, and
took up only his cutlass.

These two had a desperate engagement se-
veral years before in the woods; in which con-
flict Jack lost his two fingers, which was the
origin of his present name; but Jack then beat
Reeder, and almost killed him, with several
others who assisted him, and they fled from
Jack.

To do three-fingered Jack justice, he would
now have killed both Reeder and Sam; for, at
first, they were frightened at the sight of him,
and the dreadful tone of his voice; and well
they might; they had besides, no retreat, and
were to grapple with the bravest and strongest
man in the world.

But Jack was —, for he had prophesied
that *white Obi* would get the better of him; and
from experience, he knew the charm would
lose none of its strength in the hands of Reed-
er.

Without further parley, Jack, with his cut-
lass in his hand, threw himself down a precipi-
ce at the back of the cave.

Reeder's gun missed fire. Sam shot him in
the shoulder. Reeder, like an English bull
dog, never looked hurt, with his cutlass in his
hand plunged headlong down after Jack. The
descent was about thirty yards, and almost
perpendicular. Both of them had preserved
their cutlasses in the fall.

Here was the stage, on which two of the
stoutest hearts, that were ever hooped with
ribs, began their bloody struggle.

The little boy, who was ordered to keep
back out of harm's way, now reached the top
of the precipice, and, during the fight, shot
Jack in the belly.

House of Assembly, 29th Dec. 1780.

RESOLVED, That over and above the reward of
one hundred pounds offered by his majesty's pro-
clamation, for taking or killing the rebellious negro
called THREE-FINGERED JACK, the full reward
of freedom, shall be given to any slave that shall
take or kill the said Three-Fingered Jack, and
that the House will make good the value of such
slave to the proprietor thereof. And if any one of
his accomplices will kill the said Three-Fingered
Jack, and bring in his head, and hand wanting the
fingers, such accomplice shall be entitled to his free-
dom, and his freedom, as above, upon proof
being made of their being the head and hand of the
said Three-Fingered Jack.

By the House, SAMUEL HOWELL, Cl. At.

Sam was crafty, and coolly took a round-about way to get to the field of action. When he arrived at the spot where he began, Jack and Reeder had closed, and tumbled together down another precipice, on the side of the mountain, in which fall they both lost their weapons.

Sam descended after them, who also lost his cutlass among the trees and bushes, in getting down.

When he came to them, though without weapons they were not idle; and luckily for Reeder, Jack's wounds were very deep and desperate, and he was in great agony.

Sam came up just time enough to save Reeder: for Jack had caught him by the throat, with his giant's grasp. Reeder then was with his right hand almost cut off, and Jack streaming with blood from his shoulder and belly; both covered with gore and gasps.

In this state Sam was umpire, and decided the fate of the battle. He knocked Jack down with a piece of a rock.

When the lion fell, the two tigers got upon him, and beat his brains out with stones.

The little boy soon after found his way to them. He had a cutlass with which they cut off Jack's head, and three-fingered hand and took them in triumph to Morant Bay.

There they put their trophies into a pile of rum; and followed by a vast concourse of negroes, now no longer afraid of Jack's *Ola*, they carried them to Kingston and Spanish Town; and claimed the reward of the king's proclamation, and the house of assembly.

DIED—In Hannah's Town, on Tuesday night, at a very advanced age, *don* READER, a well known black man, as having been many years captain of the Charles Town Maroons. He is the person who, in the year 1781, after a most severe personal conflict, killed the noted and desperate robber *Three-Fingered Jack*, who was supposed by the negroes to be possessed of supernatural powers, and deemed invulnerable from all attacks. In consequence of this service, Reeder received an annual stipend from the government. He did not know his exact age, but said only a few days ago, that he was but a boy at the first peace with the Maroons in the year 1759.

[Kingston (Jam) paper 3d Aug.]

FROM THE AURORA.

We have been some days in possession of files of the newspapers published at Buenos Ayres. There are two papers, one called *El Nacional*, which is the official paper of the new national government; the other is called *El Censor*, a free and ably conducted paper, abounding with judicious and enlightened discussions.

From these papers we find that the national government was established at Tucuman, and that independence was proclaimed there in May last. The following are extracts and abstracts from those papers.

FROM THE REDACTOR OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED AT THE CITY OF TUCUMAN.

On the 24th of May, 1816, two thirds of the delegates of the United Provinces having reported their presence to the proper authorities at the seat of the general government, they proceeded to organize themselves in form, and having appointed *Pedro Mariano* their president, and *Jose Mariano Serrano* secretary, for the session—they proceeded to the business for which they were elected, and after deliberation, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. The congress of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata is declared to be legally installed, as the supreme authority representing the people of these provinces, and for them exercising the functions of an independent government.

2d. In order that due honour be done to the people, the only legitimate source of sovereign power, their representatives in congress assembled, determine on their behalf, that this congress shall be addressed and distinguished by the title *Sobera no senor*, (sovereign without any superior lord) on all occasions when it shall be necessary to address the national congress. The deputies of the people to the general congress, shall not in their individual capacity, be entitled to any distinction or privileges above their fellow citizens in general.

And it was resolved that these acts and the declaration of independence be made public throughout these United Provinces, and communicated to all the public functionaries and to the other free provinces of South America.

Done at Tucuman, 24th May, 1816.

(Signed) PEDRO MEDRANO, President.
JOSE MARIANO SERRANO, Sec'y.

The congress continued in session during the whole of May, June and July. Transacting affairs concerning the internal administration, and providing means for the support and reinforcement of the armies of independence in Peru, and Chili, with organizing the executive department.

On the 3d of June, they proceeded to the election of a proper person to fulfil the duties of the executive magistracy, or director of the United Provinces, when *don Juan Martin Pueyrredon*, was unanimously elected.

After the election was declared, and the oath of office solemnly administered, the president of congress addressed the supreme director, to the following effect.

Sir,—I recommend to you in the name of our country to be vigilant against the licentiousness which may be directed against the principles of our holy religion. Remember that no state can long exist without religion of some kind, and that the existence of the state will be more solid and durable when founded on the public morals.

I most earnestly recommend to you the maintenance of the sacred cause of liberty and independence, the destruction of every thing tending to public or private corruption, the repressing of disorders and disaffection, which, stirred up by foreign agents and evil disposed persons, have placed the cause of the republic for some time in more imminent peril within, than could arise from any efforts of an exterior enemy.

Permit me to congratulate our constituents and the congress of these states, on the choice of a person so well qualified to fulfil the important functions of supreme director, and to realize the high expectations of the people. May Heaven guide all your steps, preside in all your deliberations, and conduct you and our country through the ways of peace, justice and truth, for the liberty and happiness of these United States.

After which the director was escorted to his residence, and the sitting of the congress was adjourned.

In the newspaper called *El Censor*, we find that a proclamation was published at Buenos Ayres on the 19th July.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been communicated to this government by the supreme director of the United Provinces that the independence of these provinces has been proclaimed in manner following:

"The sovereign congress of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, assembled at Tucuman have under this date declared the indepen-

dence of all this part of South America, and its freedom from the dominion, power, laws and authority of the kings of Spain and the Spanish nation."

I communicate to your excellency this important information, so that you may govern yourself thereby, and in order that you may cause the publication of this happy event to be made throughout all the districts of your provincial administration.

Done at Tucuman, 20th July.
(Signed) JUAN MARTIN PUERREDON.
(Signed) SYLVESTER ZCAZATE, Sec'y.

To his excellency the President of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Wherefore,—I the director of the Province of Buenos Ayres, do make known by this my proclamation, that this province is forever released and free from the authority of the Spanish monarchy, under which for three centuries we have suffered so many oppressions and afflictions. As this happy event has been already anticipated by unusual and general rejoicings, by all true American hearts, I recommend it to all the good citizens of this province, to address most fervent thanks to the Almighty disposer of nations, for as much as that he has been pleased to elevate us to the dignity of a free people, and an independent nation, &c. &c.

(Signed) MIGUEL de ZRIGOYEN.
F. A. Escalado } Secretary.
Manuel Obligado }

The private accounts which well informed persons bring from Buenos Ayres, amounts to this, that there appears to be no danger of the liberties of the Republic of Rio de la Plata, unless from the dangerous influence of the priesthood, who appear there, as every where else, under the disguise of the ministers of Christ, to be performing the ministry of the Devil, and eager to prostrate every power, and undermine every authority which appears disposed to act independent of their influence. General knowledge has made very little progress among the great mass of those who are born in South America. The policy of the monarchy and the priesthood, have conspired, with as much success, as the professors of Islamism to exclude every sort of knowledge and study, but that of mysteries above the reach of human reason, and dogmas repugnant to the beneficence of a wise and good God, and a mild and merciful Redeemer. The torments of hell are painted in such hideous forms to the people of South America, as to absorb every other feeling, where the fanaticism takes effect, and to render the good air and the bounties of the fruitful earth, which God intended as a paradise for man, only a more fruitful source of misery to the unfortunate beings. The multitudes of the priests, which appear rather to increase than diminish with the establishment of independence, retard the progress of liberty more than any other obstacle; and in the opinion of some, threatens it still, either with subversion, or the most dreadful of all sacrifices, that is, massacre in the name of God.

Let us hope that the experience of ages will not be thrown away, and that a spirit more mild and consistent with the gospel of Christ will prevail; and that so fair a portion of creation will not be desolated by the fell fury of a gloomy and burning priesthood.

MEXICO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser were yesterday favoured with a translation of the following interesting intelligence from Mexico. The fact here stated of the revolutionists having taken possession of Matagorda, is confirmed by the report of captain Fowler, from New-Orleans.

"His excellency Don Jose Manuel de Herrera, minister plenipotentiary from the Republic Government of Mexico, to the United States, has communicated, under date of 24th August last, from the port of Matagorda, to a respectable person at Philadelphia, the following information:

The republican army of the province of Vera Cruz, under the command of general Vitoria laid siege, on the 18th of July last to the cities of Cordova and Orizaba, which were then on the eve of surrendering. The commander-in-chief of the republican troops of the province of Puebla Teran, was endeavouring by forced marches to occupy the ports of Guazacualcos, which was without means of defence. General Bastamante had been victorious over the royalists as often as he had met them, and was pursuing them with all haste. General Arredondo, commander-in-chief of the interior provinces, for the royalists, had fallen back with the few forces under his orders, on Monterrey, the capital of the new kingdom of Leon, in consequence of the republicans having occupied the port of Matagorda, where they had fortified themselves, and where they were daily augmenting their strength. Subsequent to the possession of that port has been the evacuation of St. Antonio de Baxar, capital of the province of Texas, which was garrisoned by the regiment of Estramadura, one of the most famous corps of the royal party.

"The republican army of the North is, for the present under the command of colonel Piere, during the absence of general Toledo who is now in the United States on business of moment and whose presence with the army is impatiently desired.

"The representatives who are to compose the next congress are named by the people, and by the present time will have opened their session. It afforded great pleasure to see the joy and enthusiasm which pervaded the Mexicans on the days of election. A person who was witness to this interesting scene says, that in the province of Valladolid, there were various likenesses of Washington and Franklin, which the people carried in their processions, accompanied with music and songs, allegorical of the occasion.

"Between Washington and Franklin, some carried the resemblance of the general Cura Balgo, the first who had the glory and courage to raise the standard of liberty, who was afterwards made prisoner, and shot by the cruel Spaniards at the age of seventy.

"Never has the Mexican cause presented so favourable an aspect. The

next congress, formed of men of influence will remove all those difficulties, which, until the present moment, have paralyzed that rapid progress which was looked for in a revolution created by the unanimous and express will of the people.

"The immense resources which our beautiful country contains, will henceforward be administered by a government, which, meriting the public confidence, will give a new impulse and will cause itself to be felt by the physical and moral qualities of the republic.

"The next campaign will be an object of lively interest to all men who are really lovers of the sacred rights of humanity; it will complete the emancipation of that fine country from the oppressive hand of despotism. The inhabitants of Mexico will hereafter be enabled to enjoy and participate equally the precious gifts with which nature has favoured them."

CENSUS.

Nile's Weekly Register presents us with views of the past and probable population of the United States. According to the Census of

1790, we had 3,929,326
1800, 5,303,666
1810, 7,259,903
Mr. N. calculates, that in 1820 we shall probably have a population of 9,965,178 souls. The western states will, of course, increase much faster than those on the seaboard—Kentucky (for instance) is calculated to increase 60 per cent. in ten years—Tennessee, 75 per cent.—Ohio, 150—Louisiana, 125—Indiana, 700—Mississippi Territory, 125—Illinois Territory, 600—Missouri Territory, 500—While of all the Atlantic states the greatest increase is allowed to Pennsylvania, being but 33 1-3 per cent.—Virginia is estimated at but 15.

According to these data, the states will stand in the following order, as to their gross population: New-York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North-Carolina, Massachusetts, South-Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Georgia, Maine, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Louisiana, Indiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Rhode-Island, Delaware, Illinois.

In gross numbers, Virginia now stands first, (being 974,622); New-York next (being 959,049);—Pennsylvania third, (being 810,911);—Massachusetts, inclusive of Maine, the fourth, viz—(700,745.) &c. &c.

Mr. Niles has not calculated the rates of actual increase on the three last censuses—but the rates of the whole increase may thus be stated:

Increase from 1790 to 1800—35 per cent.
1800 to 1810—36

Taking 35 per cent. therefore, as the average of our increase for every ten years, these conclusions follow:

1st. That the United States double their population in twenty-eight years:

2d. That, applying the same ratio of increase to the next census, we may be expected to number in 1830, about 9,846,258—only 117,910 souls less than Mr. Niles estimates.

Let us say then, in round numbers, that in 1820, our population will amount to ten millions of souls—Where is the limit to this astonishing extension?—Let us suppose, what will probably be more correct, that our numbers will not advance every ten years as much as 36 per cent.—but that they increase about 3 per cent. less in that period, in other words, that from 1820 to 1830, the increase is only 33 per cent.—to 1840, 30 per cent.—and 1850, 27 per cent. Making this allowance (that we may sin on the safe side) still it follows that

In 1830 we shall have 13,300,000
1840 17,390,000
1850 21,958,300

By these estimates, the U. States will have in 53 years, a population of nearly twenty two millions—considerably more than the population of Great Britain and Ireland—and in about ten years more, more than the population of France.—*Richmond Compiler.*

FROM THE LITCHBURG PRESS.

LINE OF FORTS FROM ST. LOUIS TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The river Columbia, which empties into the Pacific Ocean, and the Missouri which flows into the Mississippi, have been suggested by Mr. Humboldt and several other writers on the geography of this country, as one of the most convenient routes of connexion between the eastern and western coast of North America. To explore this route, was a principal object of the expedition of the late governor Lewis. According to the observations of this indefatigable traveller, a space of 250 miles lies between the navigable waters of the Missouri and those of the Columbia. Of this distance, 200 miles are good road, and 150 miles consists of high, steep and rugged mountains.

The establishment of a line of forts along these rivers, has been proposed, and will probably be carried into effect before many years pass away. It may therefore be interesting to our reader to have some idea of those situations which point themselves out as the fittest for this purpose.

From St. Louis to the tide water of Columbia, extends a distance of 3,388 miles. A line of 13 forts, erected between these two points, would give an average of 260 miles from fort to fort. An army of 2,000 men would admit of one hundred and fifty to each post, which would be a sufficient protection against any Indian force that might prove hostile.

Station 1st. At the junction of the river Kanza with the river Missouri, in lat. 33 31, and 340 miles from St. Louis. The Missouri is here 500 yards in breadth, and the Kanza 340 yards. On the banks of the latter river reside the Indians of the same name, consisting of two small villages, one at about twenty, the other forty leagues from its mouth, and amounting to about 300 men. They once lived 24 leagues higher than the Kanza, on the south bank of the Missouri, and were then more numerous, but they have been reduced and banished by the Sauks and Arayaues, who being better supplied with arms, have an advantage over the Kanza, though the latter are not less fierce or warlike than themselves.

The Osages are almost the only Indians who occupy the country between St. Louis and the station, and they have been always at peace with the United States.

Station 2d. At the junction of the great river Platte with the Missouri, in lat. 40 45, and 260 miles from the first station. The Indian tribes in this neighborhood are the Ottos, the Missouri Indians and the Pawnees.

Station 3d. At the junction of the great river Sioux with the Missouri, 233 miles from station 2d. This river comes in from the north, and is about 110 yards wide. It is navigable two miles from its mouth. The Sioux Indians who inhabit this quarter, are stout,

well proportioned, and equally civilized as the Osages. They originally were settled on the Mississippi, and are now divided into ten tribes.

Station 4th. The Sioux pass, of the three rivers, 299 miles from 3d station. These three streams fall into the Missouri, nearly at the same point—The first 35 yards wide—the 2d, 12 yards wide, and the 3d nearly of the same size.

Station 5th. At the junction of the Cheyenne river, 158 miles from station 4th. The Indians, who originally inhabited the banks of this river, were very numerous; but from their frequent wars with the Sioux, have been reduced to 800, their present number.

Station 6th. Fort Manan, 290 miles from station 5th. This place received its name from governor Lewis and his party wintering here, in their route to the Pacific ocean. It is situated in a point of low grounds, on the north side of the Missouri, covered with tall and heavy cotton wood. Its lat. is 47 21, and the computed distance from the mouth of the Missouri, 1630 miles. Three distinct nations of Indians reside in the vicinity of this place. The Mandans, the Arikaraes, and the Winnetrees. These tribes all live in harmony with each other.

Station 7th. The mouth of Yellow-stone river, 285 miles from station 6th. At the point of junction of this river with the Missouri, the ground is at the usual height of 10 or 18 feet above the water, and therefore not overflowed. The Yellow-stone, which had been known to the French, as the Rochejaune river, according to information in the Rocky Mountains; its heads are near those of the Missouri and the Platte, and it may be navigated in canoes almost to its head. The Missouri at its junction is 520 yards wide, and the Yellow-stone, 855 yards. The Indians settled here are the Assinibouins.

Station 8th. Mouth of Milk river, 410 miles from station 7th. This river is navigable for boats and canoes. Gov. Lewis gave it this name from the extraordinary circumstance of the water having a peculiar whiteness, such as might be produced by a table spoonful of milk in a dish of tea. The Assinibouins are likewise the inhabitants of this country.

Station 9th. The mouth of Marias river, 251 miles from station 8th. The latitude of this place is 47 25, and about 30 miles lower down than the great falls of the Missouri; the Black-foot Indians inhabit upon the banks of this river.

Station 10th. The mouth of Clark river, 226 miles from station 9th.

Station 11th. The mouth of Flatheads river, 168 miles from station 10th.

Station 12th. Upon the Columbia, at the mouth of Lewis river from the east; 127 miles from station 11th.

Station 13th. At the mouth of Cataract river, and its junction with the tide water of Columbia, 132 miles from station 12th. The latitude of this place is 49 45.

The advantages to be derived from the establishment of such a line of forts, are too apparent to require much discussion. The expense of maintaining an army of 2000 men for this purpose, would be amply remunerated by the commerce of the Pacific ocean. The United States would be no longer dependent upon the East-India company of England, and the continent of Europe might be supplied with the manufactures of the east, transported across the continent of North America, in place of the circuitous navigation of Good Hope.

EXTENSIVE FIRES IN THE INTERIOR.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Oct. 5.

For several days past, the atmosphere in this vicinity has been filled with such thick smoke, as sometimes to render the sun so dim, as to be viewed without pain to the eye, and nearly to eclipse the moon. This smoke proceeds from the fires now burning in the back part of the state. At Gilmantown, on Tuesday last, the woods being on fire, an explosion took place, which threw up trees and timber to the height of 60 feet, and a column of fire as high as the eye could reach, to the extent of about five rods square: This happened on the land of Mr. Thurston, about four miles east of the Academy, between one and two o'clock, A. M. attended with a noise similar to an earthquake, and lasted a minute or two. The fires extended to Guilford, Alton, Barnstead, New-Durham, Farmington, and Rochester. We also hear that in the county of Grafton, in the town of Plymouth, Rumney, Wentworth and Warren, very extensive fires have raged—as also in the towns on the Kennebec river.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

This country must soon get very rich in the precious metals, especially if they are only kept securely locked up from circulation. Scarcely a mail comes in that does not bring us an account of an arrival at some port in the United States, from a foreign country, freighted in part with specie. Yesterday we stated that 10,000 dollars had arrived at Norfolk, in the brig Rolla, from St. Thomas. To day it will be seen another vessel is arrived at Salem, with rum, molasses and dollars.

LOSS TO LITERATURE.

The London papers mention the entire loss, on the German coast, of the Abeano, Capt. Moison, soon after leaving Hamburg for this port. It is much feared that a large part of the new library purchased for Mr. Jefferson in Paris and Germany, were shipped on board this vessel, as also many invaluable literary works, selected in France and Germany by professor Everett, for the Cambridge University.—*Bost. Centinel.*

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 8.

New subject of Postage.—One day last week as the post master in this town was opening the great mail, closed at Portland, out jumped a full grown cat, not a little fatigued with a journey of sixty miles over a rough road, and occasionally subjected to the weight of the coachman's feet. It is not known whether she was sent westward to advocate the question of the separation of Maine, or was going to Washington to catch some of the rats, about deserting the ship of state. As no law exists for franking live stock, the post master has detained her upon suspicion of being a spy, till he receives the orders of the department in her case.

From the Delaware Watchman.

THE DEVIL FISHING.

"All the world's a stage"—fish pond!

SHAKESPEARE CORRECTED.

What luck, old Clavenfish, to-day!

Said I, one foggy morning,
As he threw out his line for prey,
Poor mortal folk suburbaning.

Not much, (quoth he) but what I have,
Beyond dispute, is fair gain;
With notes to share I've caught a knave,
A miser with a bargain.

To catch a needy beau, I took
A draggie-tail'd snail;
A would-be belle found on my hook
A tempting full-dress suit.

I caught a Congressman by dint
Of double compensation;
A lawyer, on promotion bent,
By timely nomination.

These hatters are, tho' oft you'd wish
(No thanks for't) Satan had 'em,
The most unprofitable fish
Of all the sons of Adam.

I caught a Surgeon with a high-
fed subject for dissection;
An Office-hunter with a lie,
Well seasoned for election.

"What fish bite sharpest, Pug?" says I,
"Why us to that, (quoth he)
I find not many very shy,
Of high or low degree.

Your toper bites well at a cork,
(When there's a bottle to it)
Your Jew will even bite at pork,
If he smell money through it.

Your old man likes a parchment, when
By mortgage some one's bitten;
Your youngster likes a fresher skin,
Where yet there's nothing written.

Some shy ones play about the line,
Till prudence waxes feeble,
And those at last are often mine,
Who only meant to nibble.

There's few, indeed, of small or great,
(Or I am much mistaken)
But may, by some peculiar bait,
Be tempted, and then taken.

But there is one, of all the rest,
Who most employs my cook—
The IDLER pleases me the best,
He bites the NAKED HOOK!

* Nothing can afford a stronger instance of the vanity of fashion, than an extra yard of broadcloth dangling at their heels now-a-days—That can never be becoming in the wearer, the very sight of which is uncomfortable to the beholder.

Wives bridle your tongues.—Mr. Beattie, also recovered in the same court, during the same term, two hundred and twenty-five dollars, on an action of slander brought by him against Mr. John Beattie, jun. for words spoken by the said defendant's wife.

TO PRESERVE CORN.

A respectable correspondent, whom we know to be one of the best practical farmers in Middlesex county, says "Fields of Indian Corn, bitten by the frost, ought to be immediately stripped of the husks, to save the corn from rotting. The ears will now be found sealed up, and extremely wet, let the husks be cut with a knife lengthwise of the ear, and it will save much labor in stripping down the husks."
Boston Centinel.

Well thought of!—better late than never!

THE MASSACHUSETTS SPT., a federal paper printed at Worcester, after some bitter lamentations about hard times, and the extravagance of our government, and all that, suddenly hits upon the following very natural expedient:

"Though we cannot reform the government," says the SPT, and earnestly proceeds in capitals, "LET US REFORM OURSELVES!"

Excellent!—This maxim is worthy of a Sot, that the first step of a people to take towards reforming the government, is to reform themselves! If this advice had only been suggested and followed by the federalists some ten years ago, these hard times would have been in a great measure averted. But it is never too late to do good!—Now, since the federalists were so ready to take what they pretend to have been the advice of two democratic editors, and vote for the Compensation Bill, we may surely hope they will take the infinitely better advice of one of their own monitors, and "reform themselves." We like that Worcester editor prodigiously. If his advice is followed, we shall have no more incitements to insurrections, no more halloos for Madison, no more threats of disunion, no more Hartford Conventions, no more Washington (Barbary Waggon) Benevolent Societies, no more justifications of foreign aggressions, no more vulgar abuse against our government, no more idle grumbling at unavoidable evils. The federalists will begin at the right end at last; and the Lord give them grace to persevere in the work of amendment!—Let them "reform themselves" and never fear but this ruined country will do well enough yet.—*A. Watch.*

TAXES IN IRELAND.

A friend has favoured us with a late Irish paper containing the new Irish assessed taxes, agreed to by the House of Commons on the 3d of May, 1816. The following is a sketch.

A house having four fire places for fire, (stoves or hearths) pay a tax of 12 shillings British currency. For additional fire places, the tax is comparatively less.

Seven windows or lights pay one pound sterling.

A house holder having a male servt. 12 8 0
A clerk, book-keeper, or shopman, 2 0 0
One four wheel carriage, 12 0 0
Two wheel carriage, by one horse 6 10 0
Do. two horses 9 0 0
A coachmaker, for making a four wheel carriage pays 1 0 0
A horse for saddle or carriage 2 17 8
Two horses 8 14 5
A coach kept for hire 12 0 0
A two wheel carriage, kept for hire, if used with one horse 6 10 0
Do. Do. two horses 9 0 0
There are other new taxes not here enumerated.

Those who grumble at taxes in this country, would do well to look at this picture. These taxes are no doubt among the causes of the great emigrations from that unhappy country.

[True American.]

Richard Marsh,

Continues to make and repair UNRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c. at his old stand, adjoining the Theatre.
Lexington, Ky. May 9, 1816.

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28.

COMMUNICATION.

The citizens of Lexington are respectfully invited to call and see Mr. BAXTER'S Machinery for preparing and spinning hemp into flax or yarn, for cotton bagging, sailcloth, twine, lines, sewing thread, linen, &c. &c. It is in the first frame building above Mr. Dillon's, Limestone-street, and may be seen from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 1 P. M. and from 2 till 5 P. M.

FRANKFORT, October 25.

On Saturday last the Lieut. Governor arrived in town, for the purpose of taking upon himself the administration devolved on him by the ever to be lamented death of our beloved Governor.

We are authorized to state that CHARLES S. TOWN, Esq. the Secretary of State, (who had been commissioned by Governor Madison) addressed a letter to the Lieut. Governor, informing him that if he wished to make any other disposition of the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Todd did not wish to stand in the way of such arrangement. This the Lieut. Governor accepted as a resignation, and on Monday appointed JOHN PORE, Esq. Secretary of State—who thereupon took the oath of office.

Palladium.

From the Palladium.

TO COL. GABRIEL SLAUGHTER, GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

The subject to which I wish to call your attention, is one of the greatest magnitude. You now fill the most dignified station, to which you can be elevated by the people of Kentucky. The people of Kentucky are generous and brave; and they have confided to you their dearest rights and most important privileges, under the conviction that you were a republican, firm and undeviating. They therefore had the right, and did calculate that you would have selected a republican Secretary, to aid you in the administration of the government—to adopt those measures and further those views which are congenial with the welfare and promotion of republican principles.

In this we have been painfully disappointed. You have commenced your career by giving it the stamp and mark of Federalism. The very man upon whom has rested the hopes, and who in fact has been the rallying point with federalists has been the object of your choice. To disappoint the expectations of the people, under such circumstances—to mar their prospects—to thwart their views—to blight their hopes, and to betray their cause, when confided to your charge, is an unfeeling outrage which knows no palliative. No matter in what manner the subject strikes your mind, it becomes the most mortifying circumstance that has transpired since the formation of our state government. Could the republicans have fair play, and been beaten in the contest, they would have yielded the palm, under the proud and consoling reflection that they used every exertion in supporting those principles which are the boast of freedom. But the disappointed and imposed on, is insupportable. Did you by that appointment expect to conciliate the federalists? If you did, I should have presumed that your age and experience, might at least have convinced you, that the breach could not be closed. No, sir, they seize upon every opportunity to pull down and blast the reputation of the republicans. Reconciliation has been in vain attempted, for years past, by the most splendid talents amongst us. The act speaks for itself, in terms too plain to be misunderstood. If you had chosen a moderate, or doubtful character, you ought have been furnished with some apology; but in this thing the gauge is entirely stripped off, and you stand without even the colour of defence.

As to the federalism of Mr. Pope, I have only to turn your attention to his conduct ever since 1812, to substantiate the fact. I presume he would not deny it himself. He has identified himself with the opposition during the war and since—He is their favourite and their idol. And notwithstanding this, you have selected him to be your prime agent in warring the affairs of this state, contrary to the will, and expectations of nine-tenths of the people.

For what purpose were you elected? Was it that we should be ruled by the minority? If so, the people would have chosen a federal Governor. Was it that you should be blind to their wishes—deaf to their calls, and neglectful of their rights? If so, why did you not proclaim your sentiments, that the majority might have understood you? Why did you not unmask yourself, and come forth in your proper and appropriate garb? I voted for you, sir, under the impression that you were a republican—that there was no deception—that there was no fraud. But what would I now give, to recall my vote; and a majority of this state I have no hesitation, will profess the same feelings, when the matter becomes known. I was far from even suspecting that the man who had fought for his country, could take to his bosom an enemy of the war, who had acted with the federalists of the East in their every movement, except in the Hartford Convention.

The late melancholy event, which snatched from the state one of its brightest ornaments, at the very moment when he had been crowned with laurels, will be still more embittered by the recollection that his successor has not only disregarded his very first act; but has patronized the leader of the federalists. Every heart was composed to confidence—every bosom beat high in the expectation, that altho' under the visitation of Providence, we were deprived of our first choice, we should find in you as able an advocate for the rights of man and the republic. To merit and receive the plaudits of a confiding, brave, magnanimous and generous people, is the first wish of every true patriot and real friend to republicanism. To act in such a way as to forfeit that esteem and applause, must be mortifying indeed to a noble and generous heart. The republicans are astounded—and while they will look at you with suspicion, and stand at an awful distance, the federalists will flock to your standard as their hope. If you can thus wantonly outrage the feelings of the republicans, and derive consolation in the hour of retirement and reflection, after having been fostered and supported by them, you must be callous to those finer feelings of the soul, which dignify and adorn the human character. The people are rarely deceived and duped; but when they are, curses and reproaches will follow. The consequences must be borne by you, however disastrous. As an humble citizen in the walks of private life, I stand aloof from any personal considerations; and nothing but a deep sense of my duty, compels me at this moment to ad-

dress you in the language of remonstrance. I have refrained hitherto from newspaper controversy; but the liberty of the press is the bulwark of our freedom, and having nothing to hope or to fear, I have in compliance with my feelings, addressed you with a candour which does not belong to the fawning sycophant or humble dependant.

CURIOUS.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 23.

INDIAN TREATY.

It gives us much satisfaction to be enabled to state the boundary that the southern Indians have agreed to observe in future. To Gen. Jackson and to Gen. Meriwether there cannot be too much praise given for the zeal with which they have served their country in procuring this negotiation on the part of the Indians—their work has been successful thus far, and we are truly pleased in being able to state that other objects connected with a southern tribe are in a train of advancement that will probably lead to the most unexpected and glorious termination—a termination that will be of incalculable benefit to the republic—we must for the present forbear entering into particulars.

In the late treaty the Chickasaws relinquish all their claim to the lands lying north of the Tennessee river, and all their claim to the land lying east and south of a line beginning at the mouth of Cane creek to its source, thence due South to Gaice's road, thence along that road to the cotton gin port on the Tombigbee river, thence down that river to the Choctaw boundary, including it is conjectured about ten millions of acres of land, for which the United States' commissioners have agreed to allow them twelve thousand dollars a year for ten years. Considerable part of this cession is most valuable land—the waters of Limestone creek, Shoalwater and Blue creek, on the north side of Tennessee river, are said to run through some of the finest cotton land in America, and on Cane creek, Gold water, and some small streams on the south side of Tennessee there is said to be a very rich body of first rate land.

The Chickasaws relinquish (except the plantation of Col. R. Brown) all their claim to the land lying south and west of a line beginning at Camp Coffee, on the south bank of Tennessee river, and running thence south to the ridge, thence eastwardly, leaving the waters of Will's creek open the ridge, thence down the east bank of the west fork to main Will's creek, thence down the east bank of said creek to Coosa river, and thence down Coosa river, as far as they ever claimed on it. These bounds are supposed to contain near 5,000,000 of acres (as allowed to them by the treaty at Washington last winter) for which the commissioners on the part of the United States consent to allow them 6000 dollars for ten years.

When we consider the quantity of land procured by the commissioners, with its local situation and relative importance to the citizens of the western country, we cannot refrain from expressing a wish that the general government will delay no time in surveying the same, and bringing it into market. More than two years has elapsed since the treaty of Fort Jackson, and the land procured at that treaty is not yet offered for sale. Certainly there is no necessity for such unreasonable waste of time—it is known that if the land is not sold, it will be settled by all sorts of persons, some of whom are not the best citizens in the world, and when such give character to a place, better persons do not like to mix with them.

Clarion.

Several white men have been lately murdered by the Pawnee and Osage Indians. The Pawnees justify the act as defending the hunting ground from the whites. But the Osages say, that the few whites who visit their country as hunters, kill more Buffalo in one year than would support their nation (of 10,000 persons) for the same time. 5000 Buffalo were killed last season, only for hides and tallow.

The Osages complain that settlements are forming in the most of their hunting country, five hundred miles west of the Mississippi, being about half way to the Spanish villages in Mexico.

It is conjectured that the Indians who have committed the late depredations at the Boon's lick settlements, are Sacks and Winebagos, who were returning from an expedition against some tribes of Missouri Indians, with whom they are at war. Fear, and not treaties, must bind these people, as the experience of General Smith fully illustrates.

Missouri Gazette.

Maryland—It is ascertained that Samuel Ringgold, Samuel Smith, Peter Little, Stephens Archer, and Thomas Culbreth, Republicans, and J. C. Herbert, Philip Stewart, and George Peter, Federalists, are elected to Congress from this state. The ninth district is not heard from. Commodore BAXTER, lost his election by a majority of forty odd votes.

Pennsylvania—Adam Seybert, and William Anderson, Republicans, and John Sargeant, and Joseph Hopkinson, Federalists, are elected members of Congress in the Philadelphia district.

Andrew Stephenson, Esq. formerly speaker of the house of Delegates, is a candidate for Congress, in Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the venerable Clifton.

Four thousand five hundred and fourteen persons emigrated from England, Scotland, and Ireland, arrived at New-York from the 1st of January to the 15th of September.

At the recent sale of Mr. H. Hope's picture, Rubens' "woman taken in adultery," was sold to Mr. Miles, a Bristol merchant, for two thousand guineas! The painting is exquisite, but the subject, alas! is now a-days too common. A piece of the same description, last week, cost an amateur ten thousand pounds, which could not be deemed an exorbitant price, as it was fixed by twelve unprejudiced persons.

Several weeks since it was stated that the new steam boat, fitting up at New-York, was about to sail for Russia. We have it from unquestionable authority that this project is abandoned, and that she is to run from New-York to Norwich. This elegant boat is to be called the Connecticut, is to be commanded by Capt. Bunker, and is to leave New-York on Monday, the 23d instant on her first trip.

Wash. City Gaz.

Extract of a letter from an American citizen on board the sloop of War Peacock, to his friend in this city, dated

OFF GIBRALTAR, Aug. 19.

"We sail in the course of an hour or two for Naples. Lord Exmouth sailed hence about four or five days ago, with a fleet of twenty sail, principally ships of the line, against the Turks (Algerines.)

It is expected the most sanguinary contest ever recorded will take place in the course of a few days, and I think it highly probable I shall be in full view of the fight. His lordship, from several unsuccessful attempts, has rather fallen in the estimation of the admiralty, and his fleet is granted him to retrieve his character."

THE SAGE OF MONTICELLO.

From a series of letters published in the Cape Fear Recorder, at Wilmington, N. C. we copy the following interesting account of our late President and his favourite Monticello:

The village of Milton is three miles from the seat of Mr. Jefferson, late President of the United States. My stay there did not exceed 3 hours; and my opportunity to converse with this great man was much shorter than I wished. However, from my own observations, and from correct and authentic information, I am enabled to give you such an account of Monticello, and its philosophic owner, as may afford you gratification and entertainment: as the most minute particulars respecting so eminent a character, and whatever may concern him, must interest you, I hope I shall not be accused of prolixity. Thomas is the oldest surviving son of Peter Jefferson; he had six children; two daughters alone lived to maturity; one married to Mr. John W. Eppes, the other to Mr. Thomas M. Randolph. The patriotism and talents of both these gentlemen are well known to the community. Mrs. Eppes died about 12 or 13 years since, and left two children, one of whom is since dead. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph live near this place.

Mr. Jefferson is very regular and temperate in his mode of living; he retires to his chamber about 9 o'clock, and rises before the sun, both in summer and winter; and it is not easy to conceive a more grand or sublime sight than the rising of the sun viewed from the summit of Monticello. Until breakfast, which is early, he is employed in writing; after that he generally visits his workshops, labourers, &c. and then until 12 o'clock he is engaged in his study, either in drawing, writing, or reading; he then rides over his plantation, returns at two, dresses for dinner, and joins his company. He retires from table soon after the cloth is removed, and spends the evening in walking about, reading the newspapers, and in conversation with such guests as may be with him. His disposition is truly amiable, easy of access, quick and ready in dispatch of business, and so condescending and naturally pleasing in his manners and address, that no person, at all acquainted with him, can feel in his presence perplexity or embarrassment.

Monticello is a conical hill; its summit, on which stands the house, is 500 feet above the adjoining country. The view from hence is extensive, variegated and charming. To the west, the Blue Mountains, at a distance of about 15 miles, bound the prospect; while to the north and east, the eye wanders in rapture over an expanse of I think forty-five miles, and can distinguish particular objects at that distance. It is near a mile from the public road, which leads between Charlottesville and Milton.

The house is an irregular octagon with porticoes on the east and west sides, and piazzas on the north and south ends. Its extent including the porticoes and piazzas, is about 110 by 90 feet; the external is finished in the doric order complete, with balustrade on the top of it. The internal of the house contains specimens of all the different orders except the composite, which is not introduced. The hall is in the Ionic, the dining room is in the Doric, the parlour is in the Corinthian, and dome in the Attic. In the other rooms are introduced several different forms of these orders, all in the truest proportions according to Palladio. On the ground floor are eleven rooms, on the second six, and on the attic four; there are cellars under the whole. Through the antes of the house from north to south on the cellar floor, is a passage of 500 feet long leading to two wings, or ranges of buildings of one story, that stand equally distant from each end of the house, and extend 120 feet eastwardly from the passages, terminated by a pavilion of two stories at the end of each. The roofs of the passages, and range of buildings, form an agreeable walk, being flat and floored, and have a Chinese railing round them—they rise but a little height above the lawn, that they may not obstruct the view. On the south side are the kitchen, smoke house, dairy, waste house, and servant's rooms; on the north are the ice house, coaches, &c. The library is extensive, and contains, as it might indeed be expected, a vast collection of rare and other valuable works, on all subjects, and in all languages.

Mr. Jefferson has a large collection of mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments and Indian curiosities. Among the latter are busts of a male and female, sitting in the Indian position; they are supposed to be of great antiquity, and to have been formed by the Indians; they were ploughed up in the state of Tennessee; are of very hard stone, but considerably defaced. There is also in the hall a representation of a battle between the Panis and Osages, also a map of the Missouri and its tributary streams, both executed by Indians on dressed buffalo hides; bows, arrows, poisoned lances, pipes of peace, wampum

bells, mockasins, &c. several dresses, and cooking utensils, of the Mondan and other nations of the Missouri.

The statuary in the hall consists of a colossal bust of Mr. Jefferson, by . . . It is on a truncated column, on the pedestal of which are represented the twelve tribes of Israel, and the twelve signs of the zodiac. A full length figure of Cleopatra, in a reclining position, after she had applied the asp; and the busts of Voltaire and Taurget, in plaister; there is likewise a model of one of the pyramids in Egypt.

In the parlour are busts of the emperors Alexander of Russia, and Napoleon of France, sitting on columns, and a sleeping Venus.

In the bow of the dining room, are busts of general Washington, Doctor Franklin, Marquis de la Fayette, and Paul Jones, in plaister.

The collection of paintings is considered by connoisseurs to be of the first rate. Among them is the Ascension, by Poussin; the Holy Family, by Raphael; Scourging of Christ, by Reubens; Confession, by Guido; and a great many other scriptural and historical pieces by the first masters—portraits, prints, medals, &c. of celebrated characters and events.

The collection of natural curiosities, is tolerably extensive, and consists of mammoth and other bones, horns of different kinds, a head of the mountain ram, petrifications, crystallizations, minerals, shells, &c. In short, it is supposed there is no private gentleman in the world, in possession of so perfect and complete a scientific, useful and ornamental collection. His lands adjoining Monticello, are said to be about eleven thousand acres; of which about fifteen hundred acres are cleared; he has a large tract of land in Bedford county, where he raises annually about 40,000 wt. of tobacco, and grain sufficient to maintain the plantation. He keeps no stock of horses and cattle here, but uses mules for his waggons. The number of his negroes is about two hundred. His flock of sheep are valuable; they consist of the Cape or large tail, Shetland and Merino breeds. The manufactures at present carried on by him, are at Bedford, of smith's work, and at Monticello, a mill-cry; the latter conducted by boys, and a manufactory of cotton and woollens. Mr. Jefferson proposes making considerable improvements, useful and ornamental, both here and in his pleasure grounds.

"ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE!"

DIED—Yesterday, at half past one o'clock, in the 62d year of his age, Col. Nicholas Ruxton Moore, late a member of Congress and commandant of a cavalry regiment attached to the 3d division, M. M. Col. Moore was one of those worthies, who so nobly achieved the independence we now enjoy. His amiable qualities both in public and private life will long be cherished with gratitude by his fellow-citizens. He has left a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

Bost. Post.

DIED—On the 11th inst. at Washington City, Col. THOMAS LEAH, accountant of the department of war.

THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 29.

WILL be presented a celebrated Tragedy, in five acts, written by Shakespeare, called

OTHELLO,

THE MOOR OF VENICE.

END OF THE PLAY.

By particular request, Mr. Alexander will sing "The Bag of Nails"

To which will be added, a Musical Farce called

THE POOR SOLDIER.

For particulars examine bills.

SEGARS.

A few Boxes of superior quality SEGARS have just been received from Philadelphia, and are for sale at the store of

43-1st GEORGE TROTTER & SON.

BOOKS LOST.

Debates in the Virginia Convention John Adams' Administration, by John Wood.

Proofs against Wilkinson, by Daniel Clarke Vth and Vth volumes Swift's Works.

Memoirs of Cumberland Two volumes Salmagundi.

11d volume Letters from England. 11d volume Blackstone—old edition. Jones on Bailment.

Laws on Pleading. Those books have been borrowed so long since, that I deem them lost. Those who have them will oblige me by returning them.

DAVID TODD.

October 10.

BOOTS and SHOES

HAY and WHITMARSH have for sale a large and general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Measures will be taken for any kind of Shoes as usual.

October 28.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for or taking an assignment on a bond executed by the subscribers, to a certain Thomas Lincoln, for the sum of two hundred dollars annually, commencing some time in the year 1815, as we have accounts, &c. against the said Thomas Lincoln, and are determined not to pay said bond till our accounts are fairly settled. GEORGE LINCOLN, DAVID RICE.

Lexington, October 22, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock of goods requests all who are indebted to him, to call and make payment, as he cannot go to the eastward for a supply of NEW GOODS before January. He intends in the interim, devoting his attention to the STEAM MILL, on Water-street, which he has rented of Mr. Sanders, where he will give the highest price in cash for WHEAT, CORN, and BUCK WHEAT. Orders for flour left at Col. M. Mason's office, or at the mill, will be duly attended to by . . . AND STANTON.

Lexington, Oct. 22.

44-1st

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern, That I shall apply to the court to be held for the county of Gallatin, on the second Monday in February next, for an order to establish a town on my land, lying in McCaull's Bottom, on the Ohio river, and about eight miles above the mouth of Kentucky river—agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL SANDERS.

October 14th, 1816.

44-2nd Sm

TAKEN UP by Philip Smith, in Jessamine County, near Mount Pleasant Meeting-house, a ROAN MARE, 12 years old, the near hind foot white, a small star in the forehead, about 14 hands high, no brand perceivable. Appraised to 12 dollars. Given under my hand this 9th day of August, 1816.

JAMES DUNN, J. R.

A Copy. Test,

S. H. WOODSON, Clerk.

45

AUCTION.

On Thursday, October 31, 1816.

WILL be sold at Auction, 14 NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Upwards of Thirty head of English CATTLE, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Spring Calves—some BEEF CATTLE, two yoke of WORK OXEN, one light JERSEY WAGON, one Cart.

This property will be sold at the door of the auction room, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of 30 days.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

Lexington, Oct. 19.

43-2

The Gentleman who borrowed my UMBRELLA from my office, two or three weeks ago, will please return it, when he is done with it.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

October 9, 1816.

43

JOHN POTTER.

At 18, South Front street, Philadelphia, WILL purchase Goods at Auction for Kentucky Merchants, for 2 1/2 per cent, and will warrant them cheaper than they can buy. Money or good drafts must be remitted. Reference to ELLIS WATFIELD, Esq. Lexington.

23-19th

October 21.

New Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of

French, India and British

GOODS,

In addition to his former assortment which will render it complete. Prompt payments being made for the same, he will be enabled to sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices for cash.

Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen.

Half Cash and half Goods will be given.

35-1st

August 1816.

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

SALE OF HORSES.

I WILL SELL, on Saturday, the 2d November next, opposite the Court-House, upwards of

Forty Fine Horses,

Some of which are excellent Rallies, Carriages, and Cart Horses. They will be sold on a credit of four months. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely. DAVID WILLIAMSON.

Lexington, October 8.

43-3rd

To my Friend and the Public in general,

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE, of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42-2nd Oct-ber 14.

TAKEN UP by Andrew Norvel, in Wood county, near Buckley's Ferry, a HORSE MARE, ten years old, 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder 3, with a star in her forehead, and some scars in the left Back. Appraised to \$18, by John Edwards and Seth Ramsey, this 22d July, 1816.

A Copy. Attest,

PHILIP SWIGERT, d. c. w. c. c.

41st 4

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Additional Accountant's Office.

Sept. 27, 1816.

It having been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war, and are now unsettled, it is hereby made known to the officers of the late army, who have public accounts to settle, and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrears of pay due them, that by forwarding their papers to this office, by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense, by the appointment of an agent to transact their business for them.

The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed that by forwarding their papers to this office, for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense.

PETER HAGNER, Accountant.

42-3

A variety of Blanks,

For sale this office.

POETRY.

The following poem was written in Ireland, during that unfortunate period, when struggling against foreign oppression and religious fanaticism, the blood of brave and virtuous men flowed in torrents, and by the vile hands of every ruffian stranger. We give it a place in our columns, feeling sympathies for those who fought, though unsuccessfully, for liberty, and as we offer a home where freedom reigns, to the virtuous exile, and the proscribed.

THE ORANGEMAN'S CONVERSION.

A TRUE STORY.
Just at the moment when a poor man's humble cottage was going to be set on fire, the following dialogue took place between the soldier and poor man:

Soldier—HELL OR CONSCIENCE! die thou peasant!
Thou—A Christian voice thouapest,
Think of mercy now no more!
Poor Man—Soldier! once thy country's glory!
E'en with her children bleeds!
Touched by *Thine* pious story,
Soldier stay thy cruel deeds!
Think, O think, the time arriving,
When thy country shall be free;
Then shall every tongue be striving—
Every hand—to punish thee!
Victim to a vengeful nation,
Where the wretched fool thou'st been;
Even now, more cunning station,
Yields thee up—itsself to screen!
See'at thou not the coward stranger,
Lording o'er the prostrate soil,
Give to thee the total danger,
But a fraction—of the spoil!
Surely, if thou seek'st for plunder,
In the cabins of the poor;
Justly may the Peasant wonder,
If the *Cable* be secure!
Seek'st thou plunder then—what dotage
Holds thee of the common sense?
Rifle not the wretched cottage,
But the seat of opulence!
Or, by false religion, gauded,
Would'st thou shed a Christian's blood,
Learn the cruel faith exploded,
Yields to charity and God!
Sounds of massacre and pillage,
Scream list—the piteous moan!
See the smoke from yonder village!
Hark the shriek—the dying groan!
If to join in kind communion,
Children of a milder faith—
If to sigh for peace and union,
Be a crime—infect my death!
Come then soldier, welcome slaughter;
Freely I resign my life!
Only spare—O spare my daughter,
And respect my tender wife!
Still the brave are prone to pity;
See, the soldier sheds a tear!
And in sorrow at the ditty,
Learns in mercy to forbear!
See his manly arm outstretched!
Hark! he swears by honor's laws,
Henceforth to sustain the wretched,
—Or—to die—in *Europe's* cause!

CAUTION TO SURVEYORS.

No phenomenon more frequently astonishes land surveyors than a sudden variation of the needle of their compass. This they generally attribute to the vicinity of iron ore; when the variation proceeds from a very different reason. We shall enumerate a few of the principal causes which we know by experience tends to affect the magnetic needle.

- 1st. Rubbing the glass of the compass which is over the needle, with a silk handkerchief or woolen cloth is certain of affecting, in a degree, the magnetism of electricity, which always tends to alter the magnetic power.
- 2d. Exposing the compass for any time to a hot sun, produces the same effect. In a hot day the surveyor ought to be careful to cover his compass after he has made his observation.
- 3d. Hammering or beating in any manner the brass of which the instrument is composed, will draw the north pole of the needle towards the hammered part. The brass of all magnetic instruments should be either left quite short, or it should be chosen of such sort as will not be made magnetic by hammering; which sort, however, does not occur very frequently.
- 4th. During a thunder storm, or immediately preceding it, the needle sometimes varies.
- 5th. If the glass of the compass, or the brass round it, be not kept perfectly dry, a slight change will also be produced.
- 6th. In surveying along the sea coast the north pole will always tend one or two degrees towards the land.
- 7th. The declination is always more west seven minutes in the afternoon of the day than in the morning.—*Lynchburg Press*

SEÑOR OLIVIA.

To the editors of the Baltimore Patriot.
You will please give the following short sketch of a singular character, a place in your paper.
The ex-priest *senor Olivia*, who was lost a few months past doubling Cape Horn, was a native of the province of Concepcion, a fine young man of liberal education, of a remarkably strong mind, benevolent and brave. When the revolution took place in Chili, he was acting as priest; reason burst with such influence on his high mind, and he was so amazed at the state of slavery and ignorance in which he lived, that he exclaimed like a person who awakes from a dream "we are all born free, and I will enjoy natural rights or perish in the glorious cause." He from that moment dropped his superstitious, left the convent, and entered into the Patriot army, as a chaplain—and such was his influence that he was soon made a member of the government (the Junta) until the royalists, in consequence of the factions and divisions of the Chilian, recaptured the country, when he with many thousands more Patriots fled to the provinces of La Plata. There restless and groaning under his loss, and the oppressed state of his native country—he embarked with Com. Brown in the Buena Ayres squadron, destined to cruise on the coast of Chili, and to co-operate with the Patriot army then ready to pass the Andes to attack Chili. He was not unsuccessful; they captured many prizes, and took a great deal of specie from the Old Spaniards, and was sent to convey several prizes to La Plata, and was unfortunately lost off Cape Horn in the privateer that he is said to have commanded. If a priest is capable of such enterprise and gallant actions, what may not the glorious cause of liberty expect from the numerous inhabitants of South America. Poor Olivia! he merited a better fate. May his departed spirit ascend to Heaven as a minister to plead in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted Patriots of South America.

A real tragedy was exhibited at Sacket's Harbor, a few days since, before a large company of spectators. Attached to the show bill of a wire dancer, appeared an advertisement of an Italian sailor, who promised to exhibit wonderful feats, such as the spectators had never before seen. Curiously attracted a very full house. After the first had performed his part of the entertainment, the sailor entered, called for a blanket and pillow, and laid himself down on the floor. All eyes were turned toward him in anxious expectation, when he drew from his bosom a pistol, clapped the muzzle to his ear, and blew out his brains! This closed the entertainment.—*Alb. Argus.*

Washington Monument LOTTERY.

WILL commence drawing in the city of Baltimore, on the first Monday in March, and draw 1000 tickets each day, and finish in seven weeks from the time of its commencement.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS	
3 Prizes of	20,000 dollars.
4 —	10,000
5 —	5,000
20 —	1,000
26 —	500
100 —	100
100 —	50
400 —	20
11,000 —	12

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets are from a plate engraved by Messrs. Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. of Philadelphia, and contains superior miniature likenesses of Gen. Washington, engraved from their most approved paintings, and from the exact similitude to the original, are of great value. The likenesses are engraved on the right end of the tickets, and may be separated therefrom without injury. The subscribers have received a few tickets from Messrs. SIMMONS and LESTER, sole agents for Managers in Baltimore, and offer them for sale at the original price of \$10 each.

They will be regularly furnished with the official slips of drawings, and will give information respecting the fate of all tickets sold by them. Persons wishing to adventure would do well to make an early application, as the tickets will be advanced in price, from time to time. *B. GAINES, J. M. McALLA.*

Sept. 24, 1816.

Grand State Lottery,

Now drawing in the city of Philadelphia.

1 Prize of	\$50,000
1 —	20,000
2 —	10,000
4 —	5,000
7 —	2,000
15 —	1,000
27 —	500
26 —	500
30 —	200

The above Lottery have progressed in drawing up to the 23d August, comprising 24 days, 500 tickets, each day.
Tickets warranted undrawn at \$13, the present price in Philadelphia.

HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Black double and changeable Levantines.
do do Florences.
Black, white and coloured Satins.
do do Virginias.
Black and plaid Italian Latestings.
Bird eye silk Handkerchiefs.
Fringed black Canton do.
Bandanna do.
8-4 Levantine Shawls.
6-4 Damask do.
5-4 & 8-4 Serged do.
Silk and Woolen Shawls.
Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery.
do do do Gloves.
do do do Beaver Glove.
Silk and Cotton Laces.
Sewing Silk, assorted.

Which they offer for sale much lower than the ordinary prices.

WM. ROBINSON & Co.
Two doors from the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, Main street. 37

Silver Plating.

ANDREW M. JANARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business.

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANARY & NUTTMAN.

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bride Kits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.
Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-11

COMMISSION-HOUSE.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,

Has lately received and offers for sale at his Commission-House on Main-Street, four doors above Main Cross-Street,

Sugar,	Oils,
Coffee,	Whisky,
Chocolate,	Brandy,
Teas,	Rum,
Rice,	Wine,
Almonds,	Shrub,
Raisins,	Spanish Segars,
Prunes,	Best Cheving Tobacco,
Molasses,	[co,
Mustard,	
Pepper,	
Alspice,	
Nutmegs,	
Cloves,	
Shad,	
Mackerel,	
Salmon,	

As agent for William Starling, Esq. keeper, he will sell Nails by the box at the wholesale prices at the Penitentiary, adding the carriage from Frankfort to Lexington. Persons who may want supplies of Nails, or any of the articles above specified, will probably find it their interest to call before they make their purchases.

He will give fifty cents cash per Bushel, for clean dry PLAX SEED—He will also give cash for a quantity of good WHISKY. 38-6w

A variety of Blanks,

For sale this office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Aquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky. Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen. August 7th, 1816.

CARDING & FULLING

(At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.)

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.
Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Satinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens. *THOMAS ROYLE.* 34-11

August 15, 1816.

United States' Bank Notice.

The subscribers for superintending the subscription to the capital of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, hereby give notice according to law, that the first instalment of the subscriptions to the capital of the said Bank, amounting to eight millions four hundred thousand dollars, in gold and silver coin and in the public debt, has been actually received, and that an election for twenty Directors of the said Bank, by the qualified stockholders of the capital thereof, will be held in the commissioners' room, in the Banking House of Stephen Girard, South Third Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, and by adjournment from day to day if found necessary.

The act of incorporation provides that "stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy;" that "no one but a stockholder, a resident citizen of the United States, shall vote in the choice of Directors;" therefore stockholders voting by proxy, will declare their citizenship, and place of residence, and acknowledge the same before some justice of the peace, or notary public in their vicinity.

Stockholders who may have subscribed at more than one time or place, will be entitled to a vote only according to the aggregate amount of the shares so subscribed.

The following scale exhibits the number of votes to which the stockholders will be entitled in voting for Directors, viz:

shares.	votes.	shares.	votes.
1	1	68	16
4	2	76	17
6	3	84	18
8	4	92	19
10	5	100	20
14	6	110	21
15	7	120	22
22	8	130	23
26	9	140	24
30	10	150	25
36	11	160	26
42	12	170	27
48	13	180	28
54	14	190	29
60	15	200	30

But the act of incorporation provides, that "no person, co-partnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes."

W. JONES, STEPHEN GIRARD, THOS M. WILLING, THOS LEHR, CADWALLADER EVANS, Jr., CHAS. J. NICHOLAS, Commissioners.

Secretary to the board of Commissioners. Philadelphia, 26th Aug 1816. 38

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

October 10, 1814. 41

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupola for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF. Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-11

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date. *I. & E. WOODRUFF.* Lexington, July 9. 28-11

SOAP and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in cash the ensuing fall and winter for Tallow, Hogs' Lard and Kitchen Grease.

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market street, opposite the south east end of the Transylvania University, where merchants and others may be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBBATS. August 5th, 1816. 32

A STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED, (supposed to be rode away by some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th of August, a *SORREL HORSE*, about 15-12 hands high and about 9 years old; one of the fore feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of white hair near the bottom of the mane, and what is very conspicuous and remarkable, his shoulders are marked all round with the collar, and his breast with the breast belt having been much galloped by being worked in the horse-walk of my factory. Any person finding and bringing said horse to me, will be generously rewarded. *JOHN JONES.* Cotton Factory, Waer-street, Lexington, Sept. 2. 36-11

CLOCKS & WATCHES.

SAMUEL AYRES,

HAVING lately received from Philadelphia, a supply of the best Clock and Watch materials, in addition to his former stock, is now prepared to do business in his line on the shortest notice. He has on hand ready for sale, several first rate Clocks and a few new Watches of a good quality—he continues his shop at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, nearly opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Tavern Lexington, where he also keeps a regular supply of the best JEWELRY and SILVER WORK, which he sells on the lowest terms according to quality; and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver. He has lately received a quantity of Spectacle Glasses of a superior quality, suitable for old and young persons, which he will sell with or without frames, to suit his customers. He expects in a few weeks to go to the eastern states, to be absent from this state three or four months in which time his shop will be carried on by Messrs. A. Cook and Charles Clark, who will give every attention to those who may please to call on them for business, orders from a distance will also be strictly attended to.

N. B. He also has for Rent, an excellent upper room, suitable for a School, with desks and seats complete. Lexington, July 10, 1816. 29-

SUGARS, QUEENSWARE.

WINES, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the following GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very moderate advance, viz:

8 Pkds. Bright New Orleans Sugar
23 casks London Particular Wine
50 boxes Medice Claret
50 ditto St. Julian ditto
5 pipes real Port Wine
20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)
20 ditto Champagne ditto ditto
10 pipes real Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes Martineque & Amsterdam Cordials
10 kegs Orange Juice
13 barrels Molasses
10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives
20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1
50 kegs superior Scotch Herrings
50 kegs Pickled Salmon
5 barrel Almonds
50 boxes sresh Muscatel Raisins,
60 do filo Prunes
7 boxes Parmesan Cheese,
35 do Spanish Segars
12 hampers Porter Bottles
50 bags Cocks (500 each)
50 barrels Rosin,
100 crates Queensware,
2 do Glazed Coffee Pots,
3 tons Lignumwood
BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,
13 hds. New Orleans Sugar.

BY THE BARGE SALLY,
1026 bars well assorted Russia Iron,
AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAM-BOAT ETNA,
100 dozen Claret (long Velvet Cork) which will be sold at 10 1/2 dollars per dozen, including all charges.

IN STORE,
50 crates Queensware
50 bags
30 barrels & first quality Green Coffee
10 hds.
30 boxes Tin & a quantity of Green Copersas
Pittsburg Glass, assorted
Also, a small invoice containing a general assortment of Hardware

A few casks Gun and Musket Flints
Together with several other articles which will be sold by the package on the lowest terms.

J. P. SCHATZELL & Co. 20
May 8th, 1816.

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENTELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,

English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and

Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,

BOXES, Glass and Painted,

Elegant Painted & Queensware SNUFF BOXES,

MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others

too numerous for description,

REFINED LIQVORICE, in boxes, for colds, and

coughs,

Ditto in sticks,

DURABLE INK,

RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,

An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,

An assortment of QUEENS' WARE,

FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior

quality.

BOSS COTTON,

Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,

BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,

COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,

RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

47 November 20.

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

48— New-Orleans, 8th Nov 1815

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopal Church.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS. 15-11
April 8, 1816.

JULIUS GUINAND, Watchmaker;

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;
All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop two doors below Capt. Postlethwait's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.
Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

FOR

Wheat and Shelled Corn,

On delivery at the Stone mill, Water-street, by *AND. STANTON.* 40—
Sept. 29.

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an